AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

LISTING OF THE CLAIMS:

This listing of the claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of the claims in the present application.

Claims 1-20 (cancelled).

21 (previously presented). A method of treatment for secretory diarrhea in animals, including humans, said method comprising: administering, via the oral route of administration to a non-human animal selected from the group consisting of bovine, ovine, swine, poultry, equine, canine and feline animals or a human suffering from secretory diarrhea, a pharmaceutical composition comprising from 0.1 to 100 mg/kg/day of an aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition isolated from a Croton species or a Calophyllum species, said aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition being in an amount effective to treat secretory diarrhea and formulated to protect the aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition from the stomach environment in a controlled release preparation, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

22 (previously presented). A method of treatment for secretory diarrhea in animals, including humans, said method comprising: administering, via the oral route of administration, to a non-human animal or human suffering from secretory diarrhea, a pharmaceutical composition comprising from 0.1 to 100 mg/kg/day of an aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition isolated from a Croton species or from a Calophyllum species, said aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition being in an amount effective to treat secretory diarrhea and coated with an enteric coating.

23 (previously presented). The method of claim 22, in which the Croton species is *Croton lechleri.*

24 (original). The method of claim 22, in which the enteric coating is comprised of a methacrylic acid-methacrylic acid ester copolymer with acid ionizable groups.

25 (original). The method of claim 22, in which the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a compressed tablet.

26 (original). The method of claim 22, in which the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a lubricant.

27 (original). The method of claim 26, in which the lubricant is magnesium stearate.

28 (previously presented). The method of claim 22, in which the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a capsule, which capsule is enteric coated.

29 (previously presented). The method of claim 28, in which the capsule contains beads, each bead comprising a core of the proanthocyanidin polymer composition and a layer of the enteric coating.

30 (previously presented). The method of claim 22, in which the secretory diarrhea is caused by a bacterium.

31 (original). The method of claim 22, in which the secretory diarrhea is caused by a non-infectious etiology.

32 (previously presented). The method of claim 31, in which the non-infectious etiology is selected from the group consisting of non-specific diarrhea, ulcerative colitis, and irritable bowel syndrome.

33 (previously presented). The method of claim 22, in which the human suffering from secretory diarrhea is an infant or a child.

34 (currently amended). The method of claim 22, in which the human ~~a human~~ is treated for HIV-Associated Chronic Diarrhea.

35 (currently amended). The method of claim 22, in which the human ~~a human~~ is treated for diarrhea caused by cholera.

36 (original). The method of claim 22, in which a non-human animal is treated for secretory diarrhea.

37 (previously presented). The method of claim 36, in which the non-human animal is selected from the group consisting of bovine, swine, ovine, poultry, equine, canine and feline animals.

38 (previously presented). The method of claim 36 in which the pharmaceutical composition is administered in animal feed.

Claim 39 (canceled).

40 (previously presented). The method of claim 22, in which said pharmaceutical composition comprises between 0.1 and 40 mg/kg/day of the aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition.

Claims 41-75 (cancelled).

76 (previously presented). The method of claim 22, in which the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

77 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the Croton species is *Croton lechleri.*

78 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a compressed tablet.

79 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a lubricant.

80 (new). The method of claim 79, in which the lubricant is magnesium stearate.

81 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the pharmaceutical composition is formulated as a capsule, which capsule is enteric coated.

82 (new). The method of claim 81, in which the capsule contains beads, each bead comprising a core of the proanthocyanidin polymer composition and a layer of the enteric coating.

83 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the secretory diarrhea is caused by a bacterium.

84 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the secretory diarrhea is caused by a non-infectious etiology.

85 (new). The method of claim 84, in which the non-infectious etiology is selected from the group consisting of non-specific diarrhea, ulcerative colitis, and irritable bowel syndrome.

86 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the human suffering from secretory diarrhea is an infant or a child.

87 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the human is treated for HIV-Associated Chronic Diarrhea.

88 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the human is treated for diarrhea caused by cholera.

89 (new). The method of claim 21, in which a non-human animal is treated for secretory diarrhea.

90 (new). The method of claim 89 in which the pharmaceutical composition is administered in animal feed.

91 (new). The method of claim 21, in which said pharmaceutical composition comprises between 0.1 and 40 mg/kg/day of the aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition.

92 (new). The method of claim 21, in which the pharmaceutical composition further comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

93 (new). A method of treatment for secretory diarrhea in animals, including humans, said method comprising: administering, via the oral route of administration to a non-human animal selected from the group consisting of bovine, ovine, swine, poultry, equine, canine and feline animals or a human suffering from secretory diarrhea, a pharmaceutical composition comprising from 0.1 to 100 mg/kg/day of an aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition isolated from a Croton species or a Calophyllum species, said aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition being in an amount effective to treat secretory diarrhea and formulated to protect the aqueous soluble proanthocyanidin polymer composition from the acidic conditions of the stomach in a controlled release preparation, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.